

Soviet Studies was interrupted by service in the United States Air Force from 1957 to 1959; he retired from the Air Force Reserve with the rank of captain in 1967.

Darrell joined the faculty of Indiana University in 1961 as a lecturer in political science, and reached the rank of professor in 1976. He also served as acting director of Indiana's Russian and East European Institute in 1988–89. His undergraduate course on Soviet/Russian politics was hugely popular, and his graduate seminars were among the reasons Indiana was such an important center for Soviet/Russian Studies. In addition, he was a frequent guest lecturer at other institutions, from Princeton and Columbia, to the universities of Bergen, Istanbul, Madrid, Oslo, and St. Petersburg. He also addressed a wide range of other audiences at, for instance, the CIA, the Kennan Institute, the USSR Academy of Sciences, and the Romanian Communist Party's Institute of Political Science.

He was much in demand as a speaker because of his deep and highly nuanced understanding of the Soviet/Russian political scene. His grasp of how the system worked, and his ability to explain the apparently chaotic and opaque and make it seem almost rational was valued by his students and colleagues alike. This understanding was also embodied in his published research. As might be expected of someone with such broad interests, his scholarship covered a wide range of issues, though the ones that most engaged him were the Soviet legal system (he had studied law at Leningrad State University while a graduate student), bureaucratic politics, and the politics of the Communist Party itself. He also had an enduring interest in the history of Russian political thought (he often taught a graduate seminar on this) that was another scholarly focus, and so was less surprised than many of us when philosophical currents from Russia's past reemerged in the late 1980s. This interest is reflected not only in several articles over the course of his long career but in his final book, *Russian Nationalism and the Legacy of Empire*

(1996). He was also very well known as the author of the widely-used textbook, *USSR: The Politics of Oligarchy* (1974, 1986, 1990), which has gone through three editions. He was working on a completely revised version on the politics of the Russian Federation at the time of his death.

His scholarship on Russia was enriched by his very frequent trips there, starting in the mid-1950s, and especially by his remarkable knack for finding himself at ground zero during events of great significance. Even as a graduate student doing dissertation research in 1960, for instance, he found himself the lone American in the visitors' gallery of the Supreme Soviet when Nikita Khrushchev announced that Francis Gary Powers' U-2 plane had been shot down; he said he had never felt so lonely before or since in his entire life. Much later, he was also present during what he called the "comic opera putsch" of August 1991, as well as the tank assault on the parliament building in October of 1993; during the latter he managed to talk himself past guards and into the building so he could talk to the leaders of the insurrection. (Those who recall him as rather taciturn might be surprised at such salesmanship, but he often seemed a more animated speaker in Russian than in English, and something about the atmosphere in Russia seemed to invigorate him as well.)

The access he gained to Soviet and Russian officialdom over the course of many research visits also provided entrée to figures who have since become very prominent: Boris Yeltsin, for instance (who was vastly interested in the methods of Indiana's hog farmers); Gennadii Zyuganov (a "classic apparatchik" who was "cagey" on the subject of whether the Communist Party of the Russian Federation had inherited the CPSU's assets); Aleksandr Lebed ("amazingly inarticulate"); and Vladimir Zhirinovskii (who he thought clownish, but conveniently so for Yeltsin and company). Meeting Mikhail Gorbachev after the Soviet collapse, he was introduced as the author of a highly-regarded textbook on Soviet politics. Gorbachev

looked at him, raised an eyebrow, and said gruffly, "So, Professor, did you predict the fall of the USSR?" Darrell's response: "No, Mr. President; did you?" Gorbachev started to glare, but gave up and burst into laughter.

Darrell also managed a very full life outside of the academy. At the center of it was his wife, Louise B. Hammer, also a member of the Indiana University faculty, and his two children, Rebekah and Owen. He was also active in local politics, serving as a Democratic precinct committee member for some 20 years, and even taught Sunday school for many years.

Darrell was always there for us, his former students, and became a loyal and supportive colleague, and friend as well. He will be greatly missed.

Andrea Stevenson Sanjian  
*Bucknell University*

Gordon B. Smith  
*University of South Carolina*

## Charles H. Longley

Charles H. Longley, professor of political science at Bucknell University, died on October 23, 1998, at the age of 59, after an illness of several months.

A graduate of Union College, he held his Ph.D. from the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. Since 1967, he taught political science at Bucknell, served several times as chair of the department, and served the university as its pre-law adviser for the last 30 years. A beloved teacher, he received the university's Lindback Distinguished Teaching Award in 1986. The lives of several generations of Bucknell students were enriched by Chuck's contributions as teacher and adviser.

Chuck was a close student of American political institutions, with particular attention to Congress and the judicial system. He was also an expert of the party reform movement of the early 1970s, embodied in the McGovern Commission of the Democratic Party. Most recently, he combined his interest in American political institutions with his abiding

focus on law schools and the legal profession, analyzing the declining presence of lawyers in Congress.

Chuck is survived by his wife, Patricia Tipton Longley (also a Ph.D. in political science from Chapel Hill), their daughter, Alexa, and a brother, Peter.

His humor, his intense desire to elicit the best from his students, and his dedication to his profession, his department, and his university, will be sorely missed. His recent interest in antiques and rare books brought the occasional fascinating find to our attention. And for those of us trying to apply chaos theory to political science, visits to his office were instructive. Like the upwelling of magma in the mid-oceanic ridge, old McGovern posters might unexpectedly emerge, juxtaposed with large plastic birds of indeterminate species. Chaos was not complete, though: his students were everlastingly grateful that he kept all his

letters of recommendation on file with the department secretary.

John Peeler  
*Bucknell University*

### **Thomas F. Richards**

Thomas F. Richards died on Monday, December 21, 1998, at his home in Haddonfield, New Jersey. Tom received a B.A. from San Francisco State University, masters degrees from UCLA and NYU, and a doctorate in education from Rutgers University. He published many articles and a book. He was a full professor of political science at Brookdale Community College and served as president of the New Jersey Political Science Association. Teaching was his lifelong passion. In his 35 years of teaching, he continually strived to bring the community into the classroom and the classroom into the community. By visiting places prominent in the news, such

as Grenada, Nicaragua, Vietnam, Cuba, China, and the Soviet Union, he was able to bridge the gap for his students between academia and the "real world." He taught abroad in several countries, including Canada, Ecuador, and Mexico, and gave lectures throughout the world. He loved to travel and was committed to peace, civil rights, civil liberties, and ethics.

Tom was an active member of APSA's Departmental Services Committee, and served as its chair in 1997. He was committed to encouraging students to study and major in political science and he encouraged the Association to go forward with its proposal to produce a video on careers and the (undergraduate) study of political science.

Sheilah Mann  
*American Political Science  
Association*